Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from fine, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the appearance of inequality which... find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in guiding laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1831. [VOL. XII.....NO. 588.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

By Authority.

Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 45.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and pay of seamen, one million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand and six hundred and ninety-four dollars; for pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment of the several navy yards and stations, fifty seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; for provisions, one hundred seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars; for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and tear of vessels in commission, six hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred dollars; for medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars; for repairs and improvements of navy yards, two hundred and forty-four thousand dollars; for the erection of a wharf at the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for defraying expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one for the following purposes, viz: for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfarge and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationary and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationary of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabinet furniture of vessels in commission; and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses for object arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars; for pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates and for subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars; the pay, subsistence, emoluments, and allowances of the said officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be the same as they were previously to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: for subsistence for four hundred and sixty-one non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen serving on shore, twenty thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars; for clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars; for fuel, nine thousand and ninety eight dollars; for contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars; for military stores, two thousand dollars; for medicines, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars; for carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, ten thousand dollars.

The several sums to be respectively applied to the several objects of appropriation abovementioned, in addition to the unexpended balances of appropriation for similar object in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

For the support of certain Africans brought into the port of New Orleans in the Spanish schooner Fenix, and now in the charge of the marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, six thousand dollars, to be applied to their support under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, at a rate not exceeding twenty cents per day.

To enable the President of the United States to allow compensation to Captain William C. Finch, for extra services and expenses in command of the sloop of war Vincennes, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars; the accounts for such services and expenses to be settled under the direction of the President.

For compensation to Captain Benjamin Pendleton for moneys paid by him for cancelling the charter party, and outfit and departrage of the brig Seraph, of Stonington, for his pay as a Lieutenant of the Navy, and for moneys paid by him to the ship keeper of the said vessel, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars; for rebuilding and removing the monument erected in the navy yard at Washington by the officers of the American Navy, to the memory of those who fell in battle in the Tripolitan war, a sum not exceeding twenty-one hundred dollars, to be expended under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum heretotore appropriated for the erection of a marine barracks at Philadelphia, and which has passed to the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated to the said object.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 46.

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth as stipulated for the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Chippewa tribe of Indians, one thousand dollars; or the annuity of two thousand dollars, and also the sum of two thousand dollars for education, as stipulated for by the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Potawattamies, the annual sum of four thousand dollars; For the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing, annually, one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; for the payment of the permanent and limited annuites provided for by the second article of the treaty with the Potawattamies of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, annually the sum of three thousand dollars: for tobacco, iron, steel, education, annuity to the principal chief, and employment of laborers, by same article, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; for payment of permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies of the twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars; for iron, steel, tobacco, and laborers, by same article, one thousand one hundred dollars; for the support of the poor and infirm: and for education, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars: for payment of the expenses incurred in the erection of buildings and improvements at the Dwight Mission establishment, by the society engaged in instructing Cherokee children, according to the fifth article of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi, of the sixth of May, one thousand eight and twenty-eight, eleven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars, the said society agreeing and stipulating to expend the amount so paid in the erection of other bildings and improvements for like purposes, in the country ceded to the Cherokees by the same treaty. For the payment in full of the valne of improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas who have emigrated from the country ceded by them by the treaty aforesaid, as assessed the according to the provisions thereof, in addition to balance which may remain of the sum of thirty seven thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and thirty-nine cents: For payment for five hundred rifles delivered in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine for the emigrating Cherokees, including the cost of transportation, seven thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO 47.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to pay the expenses incurred in negociating, and for carrying into effect the treaty of peace and friendship, and the treaty of cession, entered into a Prairie du Chien on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, with the Mississippi and Missouri bands of Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes and Menomonies, Ottoes, Omahas, Missouries, and Ioways tribes of Indians, viz:

For presents, provisions, pay of commissioners and secretary, transportation, and all other expenses attending the negociation of said treaties, twenty-four thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-two cents; for annuities stipulated for by the fourth article of the treaty of cession, annually, for ten years, viz: to the Sacs, three thousand dollars; Foxes, three thousand dollars; Yancton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; Ottoes and Missouries, two thousand five hundred dollars; Ioways, two thousand five hundred dollars; Sacs of Missouri River, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of officer's baggage, and allowance for travel, in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty fifty seven thousand dollars; for transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordnance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the army, and funds for pay of the army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons, usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the completion of the barracks at Fort Winnebago, five thousand dollars, being the balance of an appropriation heretofore made for the erection of barracks at Green Bay, and not needed for that service, which balance is hereby transferred and appropriated to that purpose above named; for the payment of certain mounted volunteers of the Territory of Arkansas, whilst in the service of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-three cents; for the payment of the claim of the State of Missouri against the United States, for the service of her militia against the Indians, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the sum of nine thousand and eighty-five dollars and fifty-four cents; *Provided,* That the Secretary of War shall, upon a full investigation, be satisfied that the United States are liable for the payment of the said militia, under the second paragraph of the tenth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States; for defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point, fifteen hundred dollars; for fuel, forage, stationary, printiug, transportation, and postage for the Military Academy, eight thousand four hundred dollars; for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds at West Point three thousand four hundred dollars: for pay of Adjutant's clerk and Quartermaster's clerk, nine hundred dollars; for increase and expenses of the library, fourteen hundred dollars; for philosophical apparatus, two thousand dollars: for models for fortifications, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for models for drawing, for repairing instruments, for chemical and mineralogical apparatus, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the Academy, one thousand six hundred dollars; for fuel for the first quartor of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, two thousand three hundred dollars; for contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars; for the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; for the armament of the fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars; for the current expenses of the ordnance service, sixty-eight thousand dollars; for arsenals, ninty-four thousand four hundred dollars; for the recruiting service, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of four thousand dollars; for contingent expenses of the recruiting service, fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of five thousand dollars: to Thomas Fitzgerald, an invalid pensioner, two hundred and eighty-four dollars twenty-two cents, being arrearages of pension due him by law; for arrearages prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, five thousand dollars; to enable the Secretary of War to pay for medals to be distributed amongst the Indian chiefs, three thousand dollars; for completing the Marshill Road in Maine, and making bridges on the same, five thousand dollars; for the further extension, and the completion of the walls and embankments for conveying water to the works at Harper's Ferry Armory, Virginia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 48.

AN ACT for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of opening, grading, and making the Cumberland road westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio; and that the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for repairs on the said road during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and also the further sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of War, in completing the payments to individuals for work heretofore done on the Cumberland road, east of Zanesville in the State of Ohio, under the directions of the superintendent of said road, or so much of said sum as may be found necessary for that purpose; also for the payment of arrearages for the survey of the said road from Zanesville to the capital of Missouri, two hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty five cents; and that the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of opening, grading and bridging the Cumberland Road, in the State of Indiana, including a bridge over White River, near Indianopolis, and progressing with the work to the eastern and western boundaries of said State; and that the sum of sixty-six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland Road, in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* That, for the immediate accomplishment of these objects, the superintendents heretofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, separately superintend, in a faithful manner, such parts of said road as may be designated to each, and disburse the money, each giving bond and security as he shall direct, and shall receive such compensation as, in his opinion, shall be equitable and just, not exceeding to each, that heretofore allowed by law to the superintendent of the Cumberland Road, in the State of Ohio.

Approved, March, 2, 1831.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

VARIETY.

A [illegible] of the Boston Centinel gives a detailed account of the fray into which the Siamese Twins were lately driven at Lynfield. The particulars, if true, are equally disgraceful to the Lynfield people, and creditable to the Siamese. Upon the legal investigation which followed, an argument offered by one of the Twins afforded much [illegible]usement to the Court. It was [illegible]rly in this form, and was addressed to Mr. Prescott, the complainant—"You swear you fraid o'me; you fraid I kill you, shoot you—at same time you know I have guns—you see I shoot you if I choose—and you keep round me, following me about—I ask you civilly not to follow me—you wont let me go away—you call me and my mother hard name—and yet you swear you fraid I kill you. Now, suppose I see a man in my country, in Siam—he goes out into the woods, and sees a lion asleep—he says 'Oh! I fraid that lion kill me,—what I think of that man? if he go up and give that lion a kick, and say 'get out, you ugly beast!' I wish you would answer me that."

Dropping the h.—A schoolmaster hearing one of his scholars read, the boy came to the word honor, pronounced the word full; the master told him it should be spoken without the *h* as thus, *onour*. "Very well, sir," replied the lad, "I will remember for the future." "Aye," said the master, "always drop the *h*." The next morning the master's tea, with a hot muffin; had been brought to his desk, but the duties of his avocation made him wait till it was cold; when speaking to the boy, he told him to take the muffin to the fire and heat it. "Yes sir," replied the scholar, and taking it to the fire, ate it. Presently the master calls for his muffin; "I have eat it, as you bid me," said the boy. "Eat it you scoundrel? I bid you take it to the fire and heat it." "But sir," answered the lad, "Yesterday you told me always to drop the *h*."

Veneration for a Fiddle.—A German writer, of whom I afterwards knew a little, was in some respects an original worth studying, though not imitating. He loved nothing so well as fiddling, and had two violins, a best and second best, on the first of which, I firmly believe, he would not have allowed his own father to draw a bow. Quitting England to settle in South America, he tore himself from his beloved instrument for the first time; but it was only to export it, highly insured, in a different, and as he thought, a safer ship, than the one he was to sail supercargo in!—*Harmonicon.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Newbern, on Saturday last, Richard Dobbs Spaight; John S. Nelson, James W. Bryan, Charles G. Spaight, Charles Shepard, and Frederick S. Blount, Esquires, were chosen delegates to attend the anti-tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th September next.

In compliance with our usual custom of noticing those Sheriffs who make the earliest settlement of their public accounts at the Treasury Office we subjoin a list of those who have been the first in fulfilling that part of their official duties the present year, with the date of settlement placed opposite to their respective names.

Wm. Thompson, of Wayne,	Aug. 11
Ephram Mann, of Tyrrell,	22
Wm. H. Archibald, of Cabarrus,	25
Fielding Slater, of Rowan,	25
Geo. Williams, of Caswell,	26

Star.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The advice given in the subjoined paragraph, by the editor of the Norfolk Herald, is deserving of more than ordinary attention, as the sickly fall season approaches.

The following hints if practised upon by families in the thickly inhabited parts of the town, will infallibly preserve their health and comfort.

1. Always keep a supply of the chloride of lime on hand.

2. Burn in the kitchen fire all offish, flesh, fowl and vegetables tasted of throwing them into the street, or treasuring them up to feed the pig of some favorite acquaintance of the cook.

3. Throw a portion of the chloride of lime into your kitchen slops and dirty water; it will immediately remove any bad smell arising from them and you may then empty them into the street without offending the olfactory organs of the passing citizens. A table spoonful of the chloride will suffice to purify five or six gallons of the most nauseous fluid, and will cost but one cent a cheap corrective of many scents.

4. Sweep out all the dirt and litter from your houses, cellars, and enclosures, every morning before 10 o'clock and deposit the same with the sweepings of the street before your door in the middle of the street.

5. There are holes and corners about every house, which in close, sultry, damp weather (like that we have just now) are liable to emit disgreeable odors—sprinkle them with a very little of your chlorde of lime, and they will become sweet.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—In the year 1798, when the combined forces of France and America were contemplating an attack on Newport, R. I Gen. Sullivan arranged his army to march against the British forces. He disposed his troops into three divisions; the first division was ordered to take the west road, the second to take the east road, and the third to march in the centre. The advanced guard having arrived within 300 yards of the British, commenced throwing up entrenchments. The British then fired a few scattering shot, which passed over the heads of the Americans without doing any injury. The American guards were placed about 30 rods in advance of the army, and within speaking distance of the guards of the British. In full view were 5 or 600 horses feeding, which excited the [illegible]ize of a young man by the name of [illegible]son, about twenty years old. This young man, in open day, in the presence of both armies, conceived the bold design of bringing in one of these horses as a prize. In a low piece of ground between both sentinels, were a few scattering elders, by means of which he contrived to pass both lines undiscovered, and made direct for the pasture, where the horses with their saddles on, were feeding, and the bridles slipped about their necks.—Among these he selected the best horse he could find, which he mounted, and after leaping two or three fences, entered the road which led to the American army.—As he approached the British guards, he put spurs to his horse and passed them before they had time to recover their surprise; when he received the fire of both sentinels at the same time. But our hero had the good fortune to escape unhurt, and arrived safe in the American camp with his noble prize, when he halted, and in a dignified manner, drew from his holster both his pistols, and extending his arms, discharged them both in triumph.

But the alarm given by the sentinels called out both armies, and the panic extended even to the British fleet in the harbour. Alarm guns were fired for many miles up and down the coast, and the whole country was filled with the utmost consternation. The British army paraded in front of the fort, expecting an immediate attack. The troops immediately sprang for their horses, when lo! one poor red coat was seen wandering alone, destitute of a horse. The cause of alarm was soon discovered, and both armies retired.

Our hero, after exhibiting his horse in proud triumph for about two hours, sold him to one of the officers for five hundred dollars, a reward worthy of one of the most bold, daring and successful enterprises of which history can boast. *Balston Gaz.*

Religion gives to time all its importance and to eternity all its glory; and without it, existence is a mere riddle.

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

GOV. BRANCH'S STATEMENT.

We lay before our readers, the following very interesting letter from Gov. Branch, upon the the subject of the late [illegible] touching the causes which led to the [illegible]vent. If any thing were wanting to [illegible]en and convince the public, after the very lucid expositions of Messrs. Berrien and Ingham, the testimony of Gov. Branch cannot fail to be satisfactory and conclusive. There is now a chain of facts and circumstances before the [illegible] strong enough to enable every intelligent and unprejudiced mind to arrive at the [illegible] conclusion. In North Carolina, where Gov. Branch is best known and duly appreciated, his statement will be received with implicit credence. He has ever been admired for his unbending integrity and his strict regard for truth. However much we may regret the occurrence of events, so unfortunate for the character of the country,—but still more so for the reputation of General Jackson,—yet we think no one can object to the course pursued by the dismissed members of the Cabinet. In bringing the whole matter before the public, they have only done what was due in order to defend their own characters, and due to the American people. But for this *unfortunate occurrence*, Andrew Jackson would have more than realized the warmest expectations of his friends. It was his,

"To have breathed the Attic charms
Of soft refinement, round the pomp of arms."

Possessing a popularity which *nothing else* could shake, and a popularity still increasing, he's staked all his fame, all the laurels he has won "by flood and field," upon a *desperate attempt* to sustain a woman of doubtful character! We still have many excuses for Gen. Jackson. He thought Mrs. Eaton an injured and a persecuted woman: he had advised Maj. Eaton, his bosom friend, and his biographer, to marry her: he lent a willing ear to the malign counsels by which he was surrounded, and suffered himself to be controlled and operated on by individuals "who sought their own and not their country's good." For ourselves, we are at no loss to discover

"What drugs, what charms,
What conjuration and mighty magic"

have been used to poison the mind of General Jackson against his cabinet and well tried friends. *Circumstances* sufficiently strong to be convincing, point to Martin Van Buren. And to convict of a political intrigue, we want no other proof. In a case like this, we do not expect positive testimony, but only such evidence as will satisfy unprejudiced minds. Martin Van Buren has too much cunning and is too well schooled in the petty arts of intrigue and cabal to call *witness* to his dark designs. But more of this anon.

ENFIELD, *August* 22d, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Maj. Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing the selection would be unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton, and *personally* preferred him to either of the others proposed for his cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject, ought to be construed into an intention to injure him, Maj. Eaton; but on the contrary to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance. which it was too plain, where in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive at the time that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Maj. Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehension to him, telling that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what use the opposition would make of it:—that I believed it was impossible he would be willing to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things:—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson:—that since the death of the lady, those reports had subsided and would soon be heard of no more:—that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton:—that if he, Major Eaton, entered into the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquility and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterised my manner; but they, no doubt, laid the foundation of that hostility which afterwards became active and unextinguishable. From the moment of Maj. Eaton's appointment Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter which I could with a proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the ladies; that they were in matters of that kind uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the battle of NewOrleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the society of the families of the members of the cabinet, Maj. Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal, and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or soften it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Maj. Eaton's enmity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth.

At length came the missive by Colonel Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the United States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Barrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I well recollect, rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed, among other things, that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession, he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connection with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President, but receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wanted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given; among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this, it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned I believed my family were doing no more than members of Congress, the citizens of Washington and visiters to the seat of Government had a right to expect from me as a member of the cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that as to a *combination*, I knew of none, that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters, *I would abandon his cabinet, and was ready to do so whenever he desired it*, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply *that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the righ to dictate to us in our social relations*, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Maj. Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formerly announced to mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I had learned from Mr. I. the evening before, who derived his information from the Colonel, that he had gone so far as to make temporary arrangements for the management of the Departments, viz: Mr. Dickens for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Navy, and some one else, for Attorney General This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. Johnson, and for that purpose called for a servant. When the servant came, I observed it was unnecessary to send for Col. J. his word was sufficient. Well, said he, if you are satisfied. I told him, I was. We continued our conversation for some time, I attempted on that occasion, as I had done several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in questions of such a delicate character, but his feelings were evidently too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered. I have already informed the public that no paper was presented to me, or read to me, or alluded to, having reference to the future conduct of the members of the cabinet. On this head I cannot be mistaken. I may add that the President constantly insisted on the necessity of harmony among the members of the cabinet. Here I cannot refrain from a remark upon this injunction of the President, that Maj. Eaton was the only dissatisfied member of the cabinet,—the only one who carried complaints to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who employed his efforts to bring us into discredit with the public or the President. Among the others the utmost civility and sociability prevailed. No one annoyed him, Maj. Eaton, or made any efforts to embarrass the operations of his department, or in any manner acted towards him as inimical, or deficient in respect: and yet, we are to be punished for the discordances of the cabinet. Can any decision be more arbitrary and unjust?

A few days after this interview with the President, Col. Johnson came into the Navy Department, and as he entered I rose to receive him. With his wanted cordiality of manner, he expressed his satisfaction at the pacific aspect of our relations. I observed to him, with a smile, that the President denied having authorized him to make such a communication as he had made. He good humoredly replied, "let it pass; I represented it to you in the most favorable light," and as he was hurried, here the conversation ended.

About the same time I had an interview with Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Major Barry. This was brought about by the President, Major Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that at a party given by my family, the last of September or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was on a visit to Washington city, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany, N. Y., was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these: Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to Gen. Jackson's inauguration, was the pastor of a church and such was his reputation that the President and three members of his cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself took pews and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry, he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were with us, contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party above alluded to was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him, his friend Doctor Ely of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend Doctor Ely. Neither of these gentlemen require a recommendation where they reside: Mr. Campbell is known to be a learned, pious, and most eloquent divine. Some short time after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Major Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction because Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely were at my house, as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him, who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. He testily observed, no person; but as there was some misunderstanding between Major Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, and Mr. Campbell; that he, Major Eaton, thought it evinced hostility to him: At the interview above alluded to between Major Eaton, Judge Berrien, Major Barry and Myself, Major Eaton mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Major Eaton, in the most frank and friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error, assuring him, at the same time, that he had no right to consider me as being under the influence of unfriendly feelings towards him; that on the contrary he ought to know my personal attachment for him, before the cabinet was formed; and further if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Maj. Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Maj. L. and myself in the winter of 1827 '28, on this disturbing subject, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, and of its entire conformity to that friendship & good will which had so long subsisted between us. I might have gone further and said, that Maj. Lewis, in the winter of 1827 '28, when there could be no unworthy motives to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her. Maj. Eaton would not say whether he would be satisfied or not, and the explanation was withheld. But as we were about to separate, he offered me his hand in a more cordial manner than he had done for some months previous. I have no doubt that Maj. Eaton in tendering his resignation, stipulated for the dismissal of the three offensive members of the cabinet. Mr. Van Buren also, I have reason to believe, urged the adoption of this measure. This gentleman had discovered that the three members of the cabinet (afterwards ejected) disdained to become fools to subserve his ambitious aspirings, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be a part of his character to tolerate politically no one, who will not enter heart and soul into measures for promoting his own aggrandizement. He had become latterly, the almost sole confidant and adviser of the President. How he obtained this influence might be a subject of curious and entertaining inquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that amongst the means employed where the most devoted and assiduous attentions to Mrs. Eaton, and unceasing efforts to bring her into notice especially with the families of the foreign ministers.

Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. Eaton into Society, proved abortive, he became, every day, less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt, but that, as to myself, an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendency in his private councils and the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended, as stated above.

I may at some future time add to these views; at present I take my leave with assurances of great respect and esteem.

Yours, &c.
JNO. BRANCH.

TO EDMUND B FREEMAN, Esq.
Halifax Town.

P. S. I have not considered it necessary to notice a charge made in the *Globe* against Judge Berrien, of suppressing a material part of a letter wrote to him, and my substituting another in its stead. If any person has been mislead by this bold accusation of the Editor of the Globe and is desirous of obtaining correct information, he has my permission to read the whole letter, although it was not intended to be made public.

List of such causes decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at its summer term of 1831 as are of interest to the people of the Western part of the State.

EQUITY CAUSES.

The executors of C. L. Benzeine vs. Jesse Rocenett and others, from Wilkes. Submitted upon report and exceptions. Decree for complainants.

William Morris vs. Reuben H. Ford and others, from Mecklenburg. Remanded to the court below at the costs of the complainant.

Andrew Allison vs. Executors of Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Decree in part.

Ebenezer M'Nair vs. Thomas Ragland and others, from Orange. Motion to issue fi. fa. to two different counties allowed.

Cooly and Hargrave vs. Mendenhall and others from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.

Heath vs. Hubbard and Mendenhall, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.

William Mebane vs. Mendenhall, and others, from Orange. Bill dismissed with costs.

Alfred D. Kerr and C. D Conner, adm'r vs. Jane Kerr and others, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Wm. T. Shields and James Appleton vs. Jacob Hubbard and Moses Mendenhall, from Guilford. Bill dismissed with costs.

Sidney Porter vs. Moses Mendenhall and Jocob Hubbard, from Guilford. Bill dismissed with costs.

William M. Wall and others vs. Duke Scales and others, from Rockingham. Report confirmed, and trustee appointed, with authority to the master to appoint another, if he declines.

Samuel M'Bryers, adm'rs of William M'Bryers, vs. Martin Roberts, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

Francis Hogg vs. A. Dellington and James Mars, from Rutherford. Decree for complainant and reference for an account.

Robert Areaddle and others vs. Daniel Blackwell and others, from Rutherford. Decree for compainant in part, and further reference to clerk and master of Rutherford.

Francis Hogg, adm'r, &c. vs. Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, adm'r, &c. from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

Betsey Redman vs Bethnell Coffin and others, from Guilford. Referred to the clerk to take an account.

Wm. Johnston vs Trustees of the University, from Anson. Appeal dismissed and cause remanded to the court below.

Hugh L. Wilson vs Moses W. Wilson and others, from Lincoln. Bill dismissed without prejudice.

Samuel Chunn vs. David M'Carson, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Elizabeth M. Kelly vs Nathan Perry, from Rowan. Bill dismissed with costs.

Charles Wilson vs. Turner D. White and others, from Caswell. Bill dismissed with costs.

Wm. Buford vs Thomas M'Neely, adm'r of Willis Pelkerton and others, from Stokes. Report set aside and recommitted to the clerk of this court.

Daniel Coltrane vs Hugh M'Cain, from Randolph. Judgement affirmed.

Peter Dowell vs Joel Vannoy, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs Same. Judgement affirmed.

Doe on demise of John Hoke appt. vs Lawson Henderson, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and new trial.

Waugh & Isbel & Co. vs. Nathan Chaffin, ad'r, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Jeremiah Wentz, adm'r of John Wentz. vs Robert Webb, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed, with costs in this court.

Wm. P. Ingram vs. Hall Threadgill, from Anson. Judgment reversed and new trial.

John H. Swaim vs Ashley Swaim, from Stokes. Judgment reversed and new trial.

Wm. B. Wilson vs Morgan Hudspeth and others, appts. from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Johnathan Haines, chairman, &c. vs David Dalton, ex'r, appt. from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Doe and S. M. R. Oneal vs Roe and Butler, appt. from Burke. Judgment reversed, and judgment according to the award and judgment for the defendant in this court and the court below.

Marville Scroggins, appt. vs Lucretia Scroggins, from Buncombe. Petition dismissed with costs.

Doe on demise of Sarah Reed and Martin Shuford, appts. vs Michael Shenck, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and new trial.

Henry Gardner, appt. vs Issac Lane, from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

John Doe on demise of Richard Wall vs Roe and Zachariah and Isaac White, appts. from Rockingham. Judgement reversed and new trial.

Joshua Young vs Peter Haiston, appt. from Guilford, Judgment affirmed.

John Mengus vs Edly Prickett, appt. from Haywood. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of James W. Morgan vs Roe and Wm. M'Clelland, appt. from Cabarrus. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of Jacob Brinegar and others, appts. vs Fen and Garland Chaffin, from Rowan. Judgement affirmed.

Josiah Cowles vs. Thomas J. Oaks, adm'r, appt. from Rowan. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Davidson vs. Ann Frew, appt from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CAUSES.

The State vs William Hix, from Montgomery. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the defendant.

The State vs Hyram Carland, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and judgment arrested.

The State vs Benjamin Collins, from Lenoir. Judgment affirmed.

The State vs Bryant Britt, from Robeson. Judgment reversed and new trial.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

Mr. Calhoun's Exposition.—This important document, is at length received, and we regret that our limits do not enable us to lay the whole of it at once before our readers. But we would yet bespeak for it that candid consideration due to Mr. Calhoun, as one of the most able and prominent statemen of our country; whose elevation to the highest office in in its gift may depend on a right construction of the views and principles which he has promulgated. It is too much the cant of the day to *nullify* any man whose doctrines do not exactly square with the pre-conceived opinions which we may happen to entertain from habit or prejudice, and thus to condemn, when serious consideration and candid inquiry might lead us to applaud. No one can doubt the honesty and independence of Mr. Calhoun's sentiments: Whether, in all respects, they are correct or not, remains to be decided.

This is an eventful period in our history, which has brought forth for public consideration great and fundamental principles in our Government, not hitherto determined, and require the greatest care and scrutiny to place them upon such a basis as to prevent future collisions, in order to secure the perpetuity and harmony of the Union. Now, before we are too much divided, is the time to settle these principles, and we believe no man in the country can contribute more to an equitable and harmonious decision than Mr. Calhoun. It argues strongly in his favor that he has disregarded all personal considerations in the exposition which he has made and has taken alone the broad ground of constitutional prerogative and right.

FROM THE NORWALK GAZETTE.

For the present we must content ourselves with requesting our readers carefully and candidly to perdse the remarks of the Vice President upon the interesting question of State Rights, &c. It can scarcely be expected of us to do more than this until we shall have had an opportunity to digest its doctrines. Upon one point, however, we will speak, and that is to say, that Mr. Calhoun is NOT a Nullifier—unless Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and their patriotic coadjutors in the defence and support of free principles, were also Nullifiers—in which case this government, while administered by these men, the ablest Constitutional writers which America has produced, was a government of Nullifiers, and all who from 1801 to 1817 supported its measures, in opposition to the doctrines of the opposing party, are entitled to the honor of the same appellation. We speak advisedly when we say this. We have compared the sentiments of these men upon this subject with the positions taken by Mr. Calhoun, and feel authorized confidently to repeat that he is not a Nullifier, *unless* a strict adherence to the doctrines of these fathers of the Republican party, constitutes him such, and if this be the fact, we apprehend that among one class of politicans controversy upon the subject is already ended. That these doctrines will be once more assailed, under their new name, by their old opponents, is of course to be expected. Perhaps under this title, in itself so startling, and made, however unjustly, to bear upon its shoulders the political enormities of that infamous dis-organizer, Dr. Cooper, it may be more successfully attacked, and by the help of National Republicanism and Daniel Webster, be now, for the first time, put down. Be it so. If National Republicanism is a better kind of republicanism than that which has conducted our country to her present elevation—if it is calculated to bear us onward and upward, with the same certainty of success, in our march to prosperity and happiness—we are content that it should enjoy the privilege. All that we desire is the best interests of our beloved country.

We are glad to see that some of the ablest and best men in the north and south, without distinction of party, have been selected to attend the free trade meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th of Sept. next. Much good must result from the information that will be given to the public by them.

Zanesville (Ohio) Mess. Aug. 17.

We perceive by the New York American, that Michael Hogan, Esq. United States' Consul at Valparaiso, has arrived at New York, in the Ship New Orleans, from Callao. The announcement of the return of our much esteemed fellow citizen, after an absence of eight or nine years, will be hailed with [illegible]isfaction by his numerous friends. *Telegraph.*

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Portland (Maine) Argus, of the 26th inst. gives an account of a "Free Trade meeting" in that city, on Wednesday last. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed delegates to the anti-tariff convention.

Asa Clapp, Wm. Chadwick, Jacob Knight, Charles Jordan, Hezekiah Winslow, Ebenezer Winslow, and Thomas McLean.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1831.

ANTI-TARIFF MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Rowan county, opposed to the present Tariff, held in the Court House at Salisbury on Saturday the 3d inst. Gen. Thos. C. Polk, was called to the chair and Danl. Meenan appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the chairman,

Burton Craige, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which having been seconded by Col. Henry Giles were adopted:

WHEREAS, The natural and inalienable right to assemble and freely discuss, all subjects, which might, in any way, advance our condition, prosperity and happiness in life, has been secured to us by the constitution which was framed and handed down to us, by our fathers;

AND WHEREAS, We look upon certain political measures, adopted and pursued by the national legislature, as adverse and pernicious to our good estate, weal and security, of which, we, in obedience to the law of self preservation and the precepts of natural justice, have convened to declare publicly our disapprobation, and to deprecate a further continuance of such Anti-Republican measures:

Therefore, Resolved, That we look upon it as the most grave and imposing obligation, which we owe to our fellow countrymen, as well as to mankind at large, to make every possible effort to preserve the purity and freedom of this Federal Government,—a government framed and organized by the deputies of the people of the thirteen independent sovereign States, exercising the rights and privileges claimed by, and conceded to separate and distinct tribes of people by the universal law of nature:

Resolved, That we have long witnessed, and have been most sensible affected by, the march of usurpation, commenced and prosecuted by the general government, with untiring footsteps, which must, in lapse of time, if quietly acquiesced in, and do impediment be opposed to its lawless career, overwhelm our privileges, as Republican freemen, by one indiscriminate seizure of all power as well judicial and executive as legislative:

Resolved, That we consider the scope of legislation assumed by the Congress of the United States as an open, undisguised and indelicate violation of our constitutional charter, the groundsel of our freedom and independence:

Resolved, That we view the right of Congress to lay impost duties and excises, with the design and for the purpose of constructing roads and canals, other than Post-roads, and in times of war, for the more speedy and secure transportation of the mail, and of military stores &c. as unjust and partial in its effects, and without the pale of constitutional authority:

Resolved, That the bounty given to domestic manufacturers, in the shape of a Tariff, originally designed, as the mediate instrument of collecting a Revenue, to defray the legitimate expenses of the government, is an unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of the States, a disregard of which, we look upon, as an unrighteous violation of the faith of nations, which was deponed as a guarantee, that the spirit of the compact, which sealed our Union, would be mutually observed.

AND WHEREAS, In order to put a check upon these usurpations on the part of the federal government, a convention has been proposed to be holden in Philadelphia by some of our fellow citizens, and many of them have actually appointed delegates to said convention:

It is Resolved, That we highly approve of said convention, and that we anticipate from the wisdom dignity and firmness of that convention, much towards the removal of the evils of which we complain; and that delegates be chosen to represent this meeting in said convention:

AND WHEREAS, We have the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of our fellow townsmen, Charles Fisher, and John Giles, Esqs. *Therefore, Resolved*, that they be requested to act as the delegates of this meeting:

Resolved, That we concur with the citizens of Bertie county in their solicitation to the Hon. James Iredell, our late Senator in Congress and Thomas Ruffin, Judge of the Supreme Court to attend said convention as the Representatives of this State:

Resolved, That the Sheriffs of the several counties in this district be requested to call meetings, in their respective counties, for the purpose of choosing delegates to said convention:

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in such papers of this State as are friendly to the objects of this meeting.

THOS. G. POLK, *Chairman*.

DANL. MEENAN, *Secretary*.

History affords but few examples of the *sudden* destruction of the liberties of the people. History affords many examples of the *gradual* overthrow of Republican forms of Government. The eyes of the people, who have been accustomed to live under a mild and benignant government, are always open to a violent seizure of their rights and they always repel them. Their eyes may dully be blinded by the *slight* to *slight* infringements of their privileges. Even if they are open, such is generally their confidence in their rulers—who were chosen by them,—that they will not readily doubt their motives but are willing to ascribe any mistake to the errors of the head and not of the heart. They are taught to look upon the government under which they have lived prosperously and happily as so near to perfection that their charity to poor human nature will not permit them to believe any so base as to wish to destroy it. They rest in conscious security. Fatal apathy! How many systems of government have been overthrown by it! How many tyrants have taken advantage of it! The examples are so numerous that mankind ought to dread it as the most dangerous enemy to their freedom and independence. Have we not fallen into this same fatal indifference? Does it not threaten the permanency of our Republican institutions? Have not inroads been made upon our constitutional privileges? Are any so blind as not to have seen it—not to have felt it? Are any so regardless of the blessings which flow from a wise constitution as not to dread its destruction? Are any so poor in spirit—so broken down by the continual drive of oppression as not to raise their voice against the oppression and the oppressors? Are our charities so great and our benevolence so enduring as to believe that the evils of legislation will be corrected by time? Do any believe that if they set with folded arms and vacant eyes that their lost privileges will return to them? No, they cannot believe it. They must speak: Their voice will be heard. They must say that they want to see the government administered upon the principles and in the spirit, in which it was framed. They must say that,—that spirit and those principles have been lost sight of and that sordid interest has usurped their places. Let the people thus speak and as far as our oppressors have gone in the work of ruin, rapine and injustice; as quietly as we have borne it; as proud and exulting as they have grown; as confident as they are that theirs is the settled policy of the country; as contemptuously as they have treated our complaints, they cannot—they dare not any longer heedlessly hear our complaints. They cannot resist the voice of the people. But when that voice is heard they will fear and tremble. They will abandon a course of policy, which has drained our pockets and violated every principle of right,—which will soon, if quietly acquiesced in, destroy freedom's last strong hold. *But now or never* let that expression of opinion take place. If it is delayed three years longer; if it is delayed until the national debt is paid off, until the scramble for the surplus revenue commences, it will then be too late—it will then be expressed in vain. By that time the enemies of free government will have dug the grave of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY,—by that time will the shroud be prepared—by that time will a requiem be composed—by that time will the coffin be completed. The bier will soon be brought—the procession will soon be formed—the grave is close at hand—the coffin will be lowered—the tears of patriotism will burst forth and the cold clod of death will fall heavily upon CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY!

But let the voice of truth and reason *now* be heard and such a gloomy anticipation may never be realized—our country may yet be saved. We do not yet despair of hearing the sound,—down with tyranny, down with oppression. We still hope that the eyes of the American people will be opened. We still hope that they will be aroused from their slumbers. We still hope that our halls of legislation may be swept out and that those political gamblers who have disgraced them for the last eight years will be stretched from the lists of of the Representatives of a virtuous and a free people. The people only have to say that they will it; and the work will be accomplished. Their will is higher than any law—it is law itself. Let them then say whether this is a government of limited or unlimited powers? Whether it is a democracy or an aristocracy? Whether it is a federal or a consolidated goveanment? Whether the poor farmer is to be ground to the dust by the exactions of the purse-proud manufacturer or whether he is to be protected in his rights?—Who can doubt the answers that will be given to these questions? Who can doubt the salutary effect which they will have in bringing our government back, in its administration, to its constitutional limits? Who would not say of our government, when these questions were answered in the affirmative, "it is a goodly work—the artificers deserve immortality for their skill?" But until there is such an expression the only thing that can be said of our government is—that, "it is one the design and execution of which were originally good and beautiful but that it has been most wofully defaced by "the Northern Hive."

☞ We have extracted several articles from papers printed at the North to show that an admiration of Mr Calhoun's democratic Republican opinions is not confined to the South. But that the Democracy of the North and East as well as that of the South look upon Mr. Calhoun as a Republican of the old School—none of your new-fangled things whom a love of office may make assume that name.

We could refer the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal a few simple question,—was Thomas Jefferson a nullifier? If he was we will ask no further questions; but if he was not, what is the difference between his opinions upon State Sovereignty and Mr Calhoun's opinions upon the same subject? We should like to have their answers upon these questions and then we may make a few remarks upon an article of theirs, speaking of which a Federal paper printed in Newbern says "that a more able and conclusive refutation of Mr. Calhoun's heresies and sophistry has not yet, and will not shortly appear."

☞ We learn from the Post Master at Wilkesborough, N. C. that the Stage from Salem, N. C. to the West, was swept away on Friday the 2nd inst. while crossing Reeders River 11 miles West of Wilkesboro'. The driver we are glad to learn saved himself and horses by cutting the gears; but the mail bags were lost and remained in the water until the 7th inst.—The papers &c. are so much mutilated that it cannot be ascertained to whom they were directed.

Kentucky Election.—It is now reduced to a certainty that Howes, (Jackson) has beaten Chilton (Clay) for Congress. The Representation from this State is, then,—for Jackson *eight*, for Clay *four*. This is Mr. Clay's *triumphant victory!*

☞ We continue to receive accounts of the insurrection in Virginia. They are so contradictory however that we forbear publishing any thing more upon the subject until the excitement subsides. We may then expect something like a correct account of it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR CRAIGE.—In his last paper, the Editor of the Catawba Journal, makes some comments upon my remarks published in your paper. If he is really a candid man and wishes to give his readers an opportunity of judging of both sides, he will accede to this proposition, which I now make him: That is—If he will publish my pieces without garbling them, I will take up the subject and prove that the doctrines now advanced by Mr. Calhoun, are not only the true doctrines of our constitution but that they are the very points on which the Republican party essentially differed with the Federal party.—And that if any man who formerly belonged to the Republican party now denies these doctrines he must be a deserter from his old faith.

A Native of North Carolina.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING JOURNAL.

Mr. Jenks.—I am gratified to find from your paper that there are a few editors in our city who are disposed to read, and candidly give their views of the late exposition of the Vice President unbiassed by the spirit of party. It is so very easy (particularly during the extreme warm weather) to take up the paper, and, without reading a column, declare, "Oh, he is a nullifier—he approves of nullification, &c." then to throw it down, and commit the same expressions to paper; and it probably suits so much better the views, of two of the parties in our city, the woollen manufacturers and the office holders, that we ought not probably to be surprised at the course pursued by most of our journalists.

I trust, however, that by the thinking portion of this republic, the document will be universally read, and read attentively. If so, I am convinced they will rise from its perusal with a most exalted opinion of John C. Calhoun. Whether they do or do not agree with him in all the opinions advanced, they will acknowledge that his talents, his patriotism, his independence and honest candor, entitle him to the respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens. When they reflect further that nearly the whole of his life has been spent in the service of his country, when they call to mind the important services rendered by him in the organization and management of the war Department, and in the cabinet, at a critical period of our history; when they consider the importance of having at the head of the government a man in the prime of life, of undoubted talents, against whose domestic and moral character his bitterest enemy cannot bring a charge; when I say, they reflect on all these advantages, and read his declarations of warm attachment to the Union, his plan by which those now estranged may harmonize; can they however they may differ from him on some abstract question—hesitate in saying, "such is the man we want to administer the affairs of this great republic?"

Should this communication be deemed worthy of publication, I will shortly furnish you with a few remarks on the document alluded to, for the purpose of proving that Mr. Calhoun is not an advocate of nullification; that he is a friend to the protection of domestic industry; and that in view of the approaching crisis (the payment of the national debt) his system is the one best calculated to effect that object and preserve the UNION.

The French Claims.—The New York American has the following interesting article on the subject of the adjustment of our claims on France:

The French Claims, it may we believe now be stated with confidence, have been settled, or rather compromised, by our minister in France, Mr. Rives—subject to the approbation of the President and Senate.

The arrangement of these long outstanding claims has been effected mainly, we are disposed to think, by the untiring assiduity, perseverance and zeal of Mr. Rives, and though the sum secured falls much short of the just demands of the country against France, it goes far beyond what the French government expected, or intended originally to pay. Without saying, therefore, that under no possible future circumstances more might not be obtained from France, we think it only just to Mr. Rives to express the opinion, that in the actual condition of things he has done well in obtaining thus much.

The arrangement, as we understand it—and, as the French bureaux are sometimes leaky, we imagine our impressions are well founded—has taken the form of a treaty, which was expected to be executed forwarded to Washington by the packet of July 10, now daily looked for. The sum stipulated to be paid in twenty five millions of francs, with a supplement of interest which will make the whole sum twenty eight and a half millions—payable in six years. The claims of France upon the United States, including that of Beaumarchis, which have been estimated at five millions, are down to, and are to be liquidated for, one and a half million of francs.

France, likewise gives up her claim under the Louisiana treaty. A mutual reduction of duties upon certain articles of export from each country is stipulated. On our Sea island Cotton, the present duty in France is to be reduced one half—from 40 to 20 fr. the 100 kilogr. We in like manner are to reduce the duties upon French wines,—to six cents per gallon for red wine in casks, to 10 cents for white wine in casks, and to 22 cents on both kinds in bottles.

Such we believe to be substantially the arrangement negotiated by Mr. Rives—and closing as it does all points in dispute between this country and France we cannot but look upon it as a satisfactory one. With how much reason it is thus to be looked upon may be gathered from the fact, that the Commission appointed by the French government, of which M. Laine was President, composed of six members, undertook to justify, on principle, the whole system of measures of the Imperial Government towards the United States, by the aggressions of Great Britain on the one hand, and the conduct of the United States themselves on the other. They said, that where this system was regularly applied, we are entitled to no redress, and that it is only in cases of abusive or irregular application, that indemnity, is due; that but three classes of our claims are admissible, to wit: for vessels burnt at sea, captures made before notice of existence of the decrees, and such as were made after the 1st of November, 1810, (the period fixed for their repeal) and they indicated the sum of ten millions of francs as the full extent of what we are entitled to claim. They decided unanimously the Louisiana question against us. Such was the state of the negotiation as late as last April.

The Indianapolis (Indiana) Democrat, says: "We are authorized to state, that Gen. Robert Hanna has been appointed a Senator of the United States, by James B. Ray, Governor of Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. James Noble. This appointment will entitle Gen. Hanna to a seat as Senator, until the Legislature meets on the first Monday in December next, when it is their constitutional duty to elect a Senator" *Telegraph.*

The frigate United States is repairing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. According to the New York Journal of Commerce, she is to be commanded by Commodore Patterson, and to be sent to the Mediterranean, to relieve the Constellation. *ib.*

The Warrenton (Va) Gazette says: The Post Master General, in a letter to the editors of the Christian Advocate, states that his instruction to Postmasters have been to advise Editors of papers not taken out of the Post Office of the fact and if they fail to do so they are liable to the Editor for the amount due for such paper.

Departed.

MARRIED, in Rowan county, on Thursday the 1st inst. by Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Statesville, Mr. James G. [illegible] to Miss Margaret E. Nesbit.

In this town on Monday the 5th instant Daniel Clerk, Esq.

At Salem on the 6th inst., Daniel McCleary, Esq. The dec'd was on his return from the White Sulphur Springs, and was a resident of Charleston, S. C. His disease was calculated to draw forth the sympathy of every christian having no one to smooth the pillow of death, but such of our citizens as delighted in making his short sojourn with us as comfortable as possible. Every thing calculated to mitigate the pangs of seperation from a wife and children was freely resorted to by those who visited his death bed. On his arrival in our village, a few days ago, he was not aware that on Salem Church ground his remains would be interred, but made preparations to continue his journey on the following day. But *He*, in whose palm of the hand our destinies lie concealed, had destined him a resting place on the church ground of this place. His disease soon wore a more formidable aspect, and in a short time reduced him to such a weak state of mind, that he became speechless, and thus deprived us of the consolation to know that he was prepared to meet death. We however hope and pray that his spirit has taken its flight to those regions of bliss prepared for all the righteous.

[*Communicated.*]

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Iredell county, N. C. on the 7th inst. a negro boy who says his name is Isaac, also says he belongs to Elijah Henley living in Halifax county, Virginia. Said boy is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and yellow complected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

September 9th, 1831. 3:90

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

THE GRAND MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Extra Class, No. 18, will *positively* be drawn in this city on the 21st September next. This is the last Lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season. Adventurers must not omit having a chance for a Splended Fortune, at the risk of only a few dollars. Delay not! launch quickly in "the tide," that a *flood* of good luck may lead you swiftly to the haven of independence. There never was a Scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present—*only one Blank to a Prize in the Whole Lottery!!* The many Brilliant and Splendid Capitals, and so large a proportion of Prizes in this Lottery are recommendations of no small moment to the adventurer. The following Prizes will be determined in one day!

1 of	$50.000 is	$50.000
1	40.000	40.000
1	30.000	30.000
1	20.000	20.000
1	10.000	10.000
1	5.880	5.880
6	2.500	15.000
12	1.000	12.000
12	500	6.000
24	300	7.200
60	200	12.600
180	80	14.400
180	50	9.000
2340	32	74.880
15660	16	250.560
13480 Prizes		$556.920

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quarters $4—Eighths $2.

A Package contains 12 tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prizes.

Packages of 12 Wholes	$192
Warranted to draw at least	83 60
Package of 12 Halves	96
Warranted to draw at least	40 80
Package of 12 quarters	38
Warranted to draw at least	20 20
Package of 12 Eights	24
Warranted to draw	10 20

A discount of 4 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on Packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit $100 will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes; Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

3t89 ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $3 50 per ream, a few reams at $2½ and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE HERE.

POETRY.

THE CALL OF POLAND—BY T. CAMPBELL.

Have ye sharpen'd your swords? for the battle is nigh—
The morn of the conflict is breaking:
O dark is the dawn, but slaughter's red eye,
Shall enlighten the path you are taking,
Bright hope in your bosoms awaking.
That the vengeance which slept under Muscovite sway,
The treasure of years shall be kindled to-day.

'Tis freedom that calls you, though dim be the sun,
The darkness around you dispelling;
Though death-fires enshroud you, and waste is begun,
She to deeds of high worth compelling,
Points to every loved alter and dwelling.
And demands from the sons of the noble in fame
If the hell-mark of slave must still blacken their name!

By the glory our tyrants would quench but in vain—
By the shades of your heroes departed—
By him who, undaunted, again and again
For the goal of victory started,
Kosciusko, the lion hearted—
By all that is worthy in man's little day,
Oh dare as your fathers, or perish as they.

Have ye sharpen'd your swords for the banquet of death?
Have you made the blood deep adjuration?
Have ye dared on the hazard the stake of your breath?
Again ye shall be a free nation—
Not vain shall be your invocation;
The call of each sword upon Liberty's aid
Shall be written in gore on the steel of its blade!

Cabinet-Making BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, respectfully, informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above line of business, in the house one door below Mr. Murphy's Store which was formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store room, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line, viz: making

Sideboards, Dining, Breakfast & Secretaries, and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, *Bureaus, Ladies' working Tables, Writing Desks, Work Stands, Coffins &c. &c.*

His work will be done with neatness, durability and despatch; His materials shall be of the best quality and his work executed in a fashionable and elegant style and on lower prices than any shop in the place. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public and hopes he may merit it. DAVID WATSON.

August 22nd, 1831. 86tf

N. B. Walnut, Cherry, and pine plank and all kinds of country produce will be taken in part peyment for work. D. W.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 480 acres of land lying, on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwellinghouse, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65t91

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.
A. W. B.
G. F.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

SCHUYLER'S Palace of Fortune

NO. 220 BROADWAY, UNDER THE NEW *American Museum, Marble Building,*

NEW-YORK.

WHERE has been paid and paid prizes of

$30.000 $25.000 20.000 15.000 10.000, &C. &C.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

August 10, Extra 22 Capitals.
3 *of* $15,000.
Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100
Warranted to draw.....38 25

August 17, Extra 23 Capitals
$20,000.
Tickets $5.—60 No. 10 drawn ballots.
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100
Warranted to draw.....42 50

August 24, Extra 24 Capitals
$40.000, $10.000.
Tickets $10, lowest prize $12—66 No. 10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $220
Warranted to draw.....102

August 31, Extra 25 Capitals
$15.000, $5.000.
Tickets $4.—66 No. 10 drawn.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $88
Warranted to draw.....54

Sept. 7, Class 9
$20,000,
Tickets $5.—60 No.—9 drawn ballots.
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $110
Warranted to draw.....36 25

Sept. 14, Extra 26
$20,000.
Tickets $4.—66 No. 10 drawn. ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g 22 tickets, $88
Warranted to draw.....34

Sept. 21—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra 18, Capitals
$50,000, $40,000,
30,000, 20,000,
10,000, &c. &c.
36 No. Lottery···6 drawn ballots. Tickets $16.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g 12 tickets, $192
Warranted to draw.....81 60

Sept. 28, Extra 27
$20,000,
Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes.....$100
Warranted to draw.....38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention When one or more Tickets are ordered the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.—This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the United States. or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. States notes,—this, (although very acceptable,)is not necessary.

I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address 82tf

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10. 50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

Principal
83tf BENJAMIN COTTRILL.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Beef! Beef!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

Tailoring business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work, at reduced prices. 2m88

GEORGE & JAS. W. KLUTTS.

Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at themoderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1828. 11

Thomsonian System.

DR. KIRKPATRICK would respectfully inform the citizens of Rowan and adjoining counties that he has located himself at the house of Mr. Henry Roseman, ten miles south east of Salisbury, for the purpose of practicing medicine, upon the above system. He may, at all times, be found, at his residence, except when professionally engaged. He is aware of the prejudice of some people against this system; but he is also confident that if they will give it a fair trial in any disease either acute or chronic that all prejudice will be removed. His charges will be moderate to suit the pressure of the times. 3t86p

August 13, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 7 bf

May 28th 1831.

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that he continues to entertain Boarders, and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t90

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to

$15 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, three negro men,—one a free negro by the name of Sam Bailem who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—one a yellow fellow taken up and committed to Jail as a runaway, calls his name Dick and says he is 17 or 18 years old, one tooth rotten in front, speaks quick when spoken to;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not all three taken Five Dollars for each.

F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs. Thos. J Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.*

July 26. 4t88

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on Tuesday the 20th of September next, at the late residence of Norman Owings, dec'd., the following property viz: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, sheep, one still & tubs, Waggon and Gears, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture and various other articles too tedious to mention, Terms of Sale made known on the day of Sale by me.

W. MONROE { Adm'r. with the will anex'd.

August 19th, 1831. 4t88

Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 29th of June 1831, a Negro fellow about 35 years of age, dark complected, and well formed, five feet eight inches high. He calls himself Jessee, he says he belongs to Sampson Menere, in the state of Alabama and made his escape from John Patterson when on his way to his master, he says he formerly belonged to robert Kimmins in Guilford County in this State. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him awy. 84tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor.*

Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Esastres bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Esastre Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E. PHILLIPS.

87tf *Sept. 2nd* 1831.

Tanning Business.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has permanently located himself, in the above business, near Joseph Cowan's seven miles West of of Salisbury; and that he has taken the whole concern of the Tanyard into his own hands, and hopes by close attention and his best endeavors to give general satisfaction, and to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Leather will be given, in exchange for hides &c.

LEVI COWAN.

August 3th, 1831. 4t88

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

85tf